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Readers of The Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or nailroad station or on railroad trains, will conter a favor upon the management by scuding to this silice information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected com-munications will not be preserved, and only manaportance will be returned

SATURDAY, MARCH IS, 1888.

The Crowning Infamy.

The American people and the cause of liberty in the Western Hemisphere have been betrayed and sold out deliberately and wickedly to Spoin. It remains to be seen if the goods can be delivered. That rests with Congress. If a sufficient number of votes can be influenced or purchased in advance, then a new infamy will be practiced, the like of which no American ever before could have believed possi-

All the friends, agencies and organs of the Administration are at work to cajole the public into thinking that, after all, It is a mistake to accuse Mr. McKinley of complicity in the bund deal. That conspiracy is represented as having come to naught, and it is alleged that the President told John J. McCook that he would have nothing more to do with it. Notwithstanding these inspired stories, the bond deal is as much alive and as active as it ever was, and the entire force and facilities of the Administration are being used with avaricious vigor and persistence to make it successful. The conspirators have not given it up, as the Administration press is trying to convince the country. They have only shifted their

When the unceasing exposure of the plot by The Times had sufficiently impressed public sentiment to bring ques-tions and political interviewers to the White House, it did not take Mr. McKinley long to discover that any proposition. dorse the Spanish-Cuban bonds for the benefit of the "international syndicate" would be rejected with indignation by be done in a minute if it were not for Congress. So that plan was dropped as the bond deal. Independence without something too but to handle. Then the al- debt would involve a pecuniary loss to guarantee was adopted, and that would have gone through swimmingly if it had not quickly appeared that Sagasta did not and never would dare to lend it his countenance. This brings us to the present situation. There is nothing left to save the profits of the dominable completely but preservation of the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba.

So, once more we find our godly Administration in an ecstasy of admiration for "autonomy." It matters not that the Cuban patriots have fairly wan their practical independence. The sacredness of the debt incurred by Spain, in the attempt to re-enslave or exterminate them, will not permit Mr. McKinley or his council of state to allow them to enjoy it. The independence of Cubs, without assumption of the Spanish debt, would wipe out both profits and principal of the most attractive bend speculation in all history. Hence, there is to be autonomy forced upon the Cubous, whether they will or no. Spain will pretend to concede any plan of home rule which Mr. Hanna may think sufficient to placate American anger; but, that having been done, it is to be enforced by Mr. McKinley. The government of the Cuban Republic is to be demolished, its army disarmed and disbanded, and its surviving the interest and sinking fund upon a debt of \$550,000,000.

It matters not that the devoted patriets of the Island declare they will die to the last man rather than submit to such an outrage. With Congress out of the way, Mr. Hanna will order Mr. Mc-Kinley to use the American Army and Navy as a Spanish posse, and to subdue them, in the name of the new Goddens of Liberty, and true religion. Listen to the pathetic words of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Cuban delegate to America, in his appeal to civilization:

H, unfortunately, this incredible proposal be extried into effect, and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly, but determined, and let blatory judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of

If we may judge from the tone of Administration organs today, and particularly the Spanish Heraldo, of New York, the "unboly war" against free dom will be begun by indirection. Mr. McKinley does not take kindly to the idea of assuming the whole responsibility, much as he may desire to meet the wishes of Hanna, Rothschild, Hirsch, Bleichroder and the rest of the syndicate. He will solicit the good offices of Congress, and his associates have much faith in their persuasive ability to arrange a majority for him, before the matter shall be sprung upon the Na-

When the time for action comes, it is the present intention to refer the whole matter to Congress, and allow the appropriate committees of the two Houses to prepare the desired legislation. We may be sure that nothing will be suggested as to Cuban unwillingness to be

sold like so much meat on the hoof, and, qually, we are confident that there will be no mention of a design to enforce the deal with American cannons and bayonets. Such matters are purely for executive consideration and conduct, and it will be time enough to attend to them after Congress is out of the way. As Mr. Hanna sententiously observed the other day: "We can thorsughly trust President McKinley to do what is right!" How we wish that we could say with as much confidence that "we can thoroughly trust Congress to Thirty-five Cepts do what is right." We may hope that it will, but there is that same old serpent, Mammon, crawling all over the Six Months. - - - 2.00 corridors of the Capitol and around Three Months. - - 175 every haunt of senators and members corridors of the Capitol and around It is a desperate crisis for the American . 225 people that now approaches.

If the inconceivable thing be possible that Congress can be brought to even consider a proposition to subjugate Cu-ba for the benefit of the Spanish mon-bond robbers, it is high time that the people at large should know it. For then to the free government in this country is at an free government in this country is at an end, and there will be nothing left for the seventy-odd million souls who constitute the masses, but eternal and abject submission to the tyranny and opweek ended March 12, 1898, was as follows: pressions of a financial oligarchy. speedy resort to armed revolution.

> Dispatches from Havana today report that there is a feeling of intense, though suppressed, excitement in the city, indicating a hidden movement of some sort. There are grave apprehensions that the Weylerites are plotting an outbreak, in which case there would likely be an attempt upon the lives of all Americans still remaining. Blanco's desire to get out of Havana and into the field may be not without connection with a sense of pernonal danger while he remains at the pal-

> General Flanco, it appears, has not had ough of campaigning. He announces to the Madrid government that he is about to start with eighty battalions and volunteers to "parify" the eastern end of Cuba. Pundo took forty battalions there not long ago for the same amiable purpose, and planted most of them in the ground-at least, Garcia and Rabl did for him. We do not apprehend that any better fortune awaits Blanco.

There is likely to be some trouble in England for several of the largest American producers of iron and steel in our Southern States. Two or more of them employ prison labor in connection with their plants, although probably not actin the manufacturing branches. England has a "foreign prison-made goods act," which provides for the exclusion of all such commodities, when the fact that they bear such a character is shown to the commissioners of cus

The attempt of China to secure withdrawal or abstement of Russia's demands for the possession and sovereignty of Port Arthur and Talienwan has been completely unsuccessful, and the envoy who went to St. Petersburgh to plead with the Czar has cabled the Pekin government that nothing remains but submission. This brings the Chinese question to a direct and final issue between Russia and Great Britain. The latter will have to fight, or eat an amount of humble ple, which would be neither consistent with her history nor her solemn and repeated declarations during the past three months. The events of the next week in Europe will be rife with interest.

Ex-Secretary Foster speaks like an American and a patriot when he declares that the Government ought to recognize Cuba as a free and independent state and then let Spain declare war if she dares to. That is exactly what would without some of our foreign owners in Lombard

RECRUITING IN BALTIMORE:

Many Men Flock to Enlist in the Army.

Baltimore, March 15.-The new recruit-ing station, ordered for this city by the War Department, to secure enlistments for service in the infantry, artillery and cavalry service of the American Army, was opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Nos. 194 and 196 West Fayette Street. Lieut. Charles Miller, U. S. Army, assumed charge of the station, and, assisted by a recruiting party of three, spent the morning in arranging office furniture and supiles for active work.

The brightly-colored posters on the street door of the office attracted attention, and all day a crowd of currious ones hung about the sidewalk, watching the would-be recruits, who climbed the stairs, one after another, to be inter-viewed on their histories, mental and physical perfections and defects, etc., by

During the two hours for enlistment yesterday thirty-nine men were put through this preliminary catechism, and to show how exacting is Uncle Sam in the style of men he must have to do his fighting, only twelve of them were invited to come again for the physical

The physical examination will be con ducted by Capt. M. C. Wyeth, assistant surgeon of the Army. The men enlisted will be sent to Fort McHenry, where they will be initiated into the mysteries

GOVIN UNDER SUSPICION. Accused of Making the Spanish Gov

of soldiery.

ernment Ridiculous. Havana, March 19 .- The position of Se nor Govin, a member of the colonial cabinet and of Senor Giberga, a radical Autonomist and a senator, appears to be more compromised than it was some weeks ago, when the first charges of treachery to Spain were made agains

In spite of Senor Govin and Senor Giberga's denials La Lucha insists today that they are making offers to the insurgents, who reject them with scorn.

"They make the Spanish government ridiculous," says La Lucha, "and are playing a dangerous game."

"I Mind the Day." I mind the day I'd wish I was a say-gull flyin'

For then I'd fly and find you in the West.
And I'd wish I was a little rose as sweet as rose For then you'd maybe wear it on your breast, Achray! You'd maybe take an' wear it on your breast.

I'd wish I could be livin' near, to love you day an' night.

To let no trouble touch you or annoy;
I'd wish I could be dyin' here, to rise a spiri light, So them above 'ad let me bring you joy. If them above 'ud let me win you joy,

An' new I wish no wishes, nor ever fall a tear,
Nor take a thought beyont the way I'm led.
I mind the day that's over-bye, an' bless the day
that's here;
There be to come a day Iwhen we'll be dead,
Achray!
A longer, lighter day when we'll be dead.
—Blackwood's Magazine.

LEGISLATIVE FORECAST.

The Early Adjournment Proposition Finds Small Favor.

The Senate showed no disposition last week to force to the front the more important bills on the calendar, and unless the sundry civil appropriation bill is taken up the chances are that routine or private measures will occupy the attention of that body for several days next

There are two reasons why the senators are in no hurry to get rid of the appropriation bills. One is that nearly all of them are anxious to leisurely clear up to their States, and another is that with only a few exceptions the proposition that was advanced several days ago to pave the way for an early adjournment of Congress does not meet with favor. The feeling is just as strong as it ever was that before the legislative mill quits grinding something definite must be done with the Cuban question, and decided opposition is heard on all sides to the proposition that it should be left entirely in the hands of

the President.

Mr. Davis has not yet announced when he is likely to call up the resolution for Hawaiian annexation, but he is expected to make a move soon. As matters now stand, almost anything is likely to come up in the Senate next week. The House leaders insist that every-thing must be sidetracked for the remain-

ing appropriation bills, and they are con-stantly after Mr. Routelle to bring on his avail bill. It is thought that it will cer-tainly be ready by Monday or Tuesday. The Appropriations Committee is rapidly getting the general deficiency bill into shape, and it may be reported before the

of the week. Mr. Walker of Virginia, chalrman of the Elections Committee No. 3, is anxious to press two of the contests reported some time ago, and the understanding is that he will demand at least one day during the week for the settlement of the cas of Thorp vs. Spes, from the Petersburg district, of his State.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.

The Daughter of a Rich Man Goes

to an Almshouse Waterbury, Conn., March 12.-Yesterday a frail, poorly dressed woman with a face scarred and shrunken by misfortune went into the office of the selectmen in this city. She remained unseen in a corner of the room until those in waiting had finished their business, and then, with timid manner and faltering voice she approached the clerk.

"I am seeking admission to the alms-If a shell from a Spanish gunboat had

dropped through the roof the clerk could not have been stricken with greater amazement. "What, this isn't A. B. Wilson's daughter," he said. "Yes," was the weary reply. "I have had to come to it."

The woman is Harriet Ethel Wilson.
Merwin, the daughter of A. B. Wilson,
the inventer of the Wheeler & Wilson,
sewing machine. It was the last chapter in a pathetic story of the rise and
fall of riches. had to come to it.

mun had lived in the luxuries This weman had lived in the luxuries of wealth for years; her home had been the great stone mansion built by her father at a cost of \$100,000 on the West Side Hill, overlooking Waterbury. She had enjoyed all the pleasures that could be given by the free-handed, generous man who had made a million dollars from the resources of his inventive beets.

it was believed that a large fortune had been left to his wife and daughter. He had invested \$100.00 in a big hotel and real estate at North Adams. Mass., and was credited with large holdings at other places. At one time he was a millionaire. When Mr. Wilson died ten years ago

millionaire.

The mother died. Then the support which the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company gave to the daughter was cut off and she went to live with a nurse who had been employed by the Wilsons in the days of their prosperity. Finnily she was obliged to ask for public charity. Miss Wilson-for she resumed her maiden name after the divorce-broke

down when she made her pittful request for care at the almshouse. She is a carefully bred gentlewoman. Her education was obtained in the finest schools of this country and Europe. She is to frail to work and went to the office of selectmen only after all other means support had been exhausted.

RELIGIOUS FEELING.

Catholic Pupils Protest Against the Use of a Text-Book.

New York, March 19.—Sectarian feeling has been stirred up in Hoboken, N. J., over the alleged religious prejudice dis played in a text-book recently introduced into the training school. It is entitled "History of Education." used in all training schools in New Jersey, and in several other States.

When the teachers in the Hoboker school became acquainted with the volame they began to comment upon cer tain passages relating to the Catholic Notwithstanding the author' faith. faith. Notwithstanding the authors claim that the book is an impartial presentation of the truth, some of them declare that, in their estimation, facts are distorted in a manner calculated to arouse feelings against the Catholic church, whereas, everything relating to church, whereas, everything relating to Protestantism in connection with educa-tion, is presented in the most favorable light. In early days religion and educa-tion were closely connected, and histo-ries of one invariably involve the other ne extent and it is this, it is said that affords the opportunity of which the author takes advantage to discredit

Catholicism. Under the head of "Luther and the Reformation the text-book quotes the Shorter Catechism directed against the Catholic church, and the section devot-ed to the Jesuits is equally prejudicial, it is said.

it is said.

There are twenty-six pupils in the schools, half of whom are Catholics. The latter called in a body on Andrew J. Demarest, the supervising principal of the Hoboken schools, and protested against the further use of the book.

"It is an attack on our religion," they said, "and our parents insist that we said, "and our parents insist that we

shall study it no longer."

Mr. Demarest and the commissioners of education held a secret conference over the matter. In speaking of the trouble yesterday, Mr. Demarest said:

"At first we were disposed to listen favorably, or even with friendly induigence, to the request of those who felt their religious sentiments offended. We could not, however, yield off-hand, without investigating, as the book is out investigating, as the book is approved by the State and national authorities, and equally because to have done so might have stirred up ill-feeling among those not of Catholic belief, on the ground that we had submitted to Catholic dictation. It is the easiest these is the world to stir up sectorion. Catholic dictation. It is the easiest thing in the world to stir up secturian bitterness, and very hard to allay it."

The educational commissioners had appointed a committee, he said, which would investigate the complaint.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Gubernatorial Nominee Will Be Friendly to Mr. Bryan.

Harrisburg, March 19.-Chairman Garnan, of the Democratic State committee was here yesterday. He thinks the State convention of his party will be held in this city June 29.

When asked about the probable nomine for governor, Mr. Garman said whoever is nominated will be a friend of W. J. Bryan and mentioned in the same con nection ex-Governor Robert Pattison, who was a supporter of Bryan, but not vo-

THE CUBAN DEBT.

How Spain Has Heaped Up the Is-

land's Obligations. Madrid, via Biarritz, France, March 19.—While all sorts of schemes are being discussed for the settlemtn of the Cuban question by means of an American guarantee for the Cuban debt, it will be opportune to place before the people of America the figures of that debt and the sums required annually for its interest and sinking fund. When the war in Ca-

shad gan on February 24, 1895, the Cuban debt consisted of: First-\$124,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds, redeemable in forty years, created in 1886; which require now \$7.078,200 for interest, payable in gold, and \$750,000 in gold for the sinking fund. Secondly—\$15,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds.

redeemable in forty years, created in 1890, requiring \$1,750,000 gold for the sinking Both series of bonds were guaranteed by mortgages on the revenue of the Cu-ban customs; by the general revenue of the island, and lastly by the subsidiary guarantee of the Spanish imperial treas-

When the war was started the customs revenue of Cuba sufficed to cover the in-terest and sinking fund charges of both

lasses of bonds. It is not generally known that the loan of 15% was to have been much larger than \$2.000.000, the original intention be-ing to isoe \$140.000.000 more of the 5 per cent redeemable bonds, with the coup and the sinking-fund charge payable in told, to replace by conversion what re-named of the old 6 per cent loan of 1885, out the Madrid government at the time could not place advantageously the 1850 of per cent bonds, which consequently reained in the hands of the colonial n

istry. When the present war began the Cortes authorized the Canovas government to nuke use of these \$140,000,220 5 per cent bends, part of which were sold and part served to guarantee advances by the Bank of Spain and other banks, thus ad-ding to the Cuban debt \$10,000,000, an anund interest of \$7,000,000 and a sinking-und charge of \$920,000.

The Spanish government has borrowed since then in Spain itself \$199,000,000 on 5 are cent bonds, redeemable in eight years and guaranteed by the revenue of the some peninsular customs, though the said oan and all its annual charges for inter sh and sinking fund-amounting the \$21,-90,000, not in gold, but in pessetas-are hargeable to the Cuban debt and the uban Treasury because the whole proceeds of this loan also were used up for

the expenses of the Cuban war.
The sum total of the Cuban debt now,
owing to rapid amortisation, is \$229,000,000
in Cuban 6 and 5 per cent bonds, the interest and sinking-fund charges payable in gold: and \$190,000.000 in Spanish customs guaranteed 5 per cent bonds, the interest and sinking-fund charge payable in pesc-

When the Madrid government issued royal decrees establishing home rule in Cuba last November, the settlement of the Cuban delt and the share of the bur-den to be burne by the colony and the mother country were left an open ques-tion, to be discussed and decided later on, after pacification, between the Cuban and the Spanish parliaments and govern

Until that time if would, hesides, he dif-Scult to ascertkin the real definite cost of the war and the amount of debt. The Spanish foreign debt, with coupons

payable in gold, amounts to \$38,220,000; the domestic debt \$25,163,000, with inter-est payable in persons, \$10,25,000 of re-deemable debt, about \$110,000,000 bearing interest in peactas, and minor items. Bearing in mind this data, the American

MEXICAN SENTIMENT.

It is Generally Favorable to the Struggling Cubans.

City of Mexico, Mex., March 19.-Spanlards in Mexico are naturally unfriendly to the United States and as many of them are large merchants they have much influence among certain native mercantile classes. The younger element of the pure Mexicans of the better classes are warm advocates of the Cuban cause, are warm advocates of the Cuban cause, and would be violently pro-American in any war between the United States and Spain. The great middle class are indifferent; the officials of federal government naturally do not often commit themselves, but it is understood that generally their sympathies would be with the United States. Certain cabinet ministers have so expressed themselves.

The only Mexicans in sympathy with the Spaniards are the extreme Catholic

party, which, through its organ, El Tiem-po, has been bitterly antagonistic to the Americans. The lower classes not held down by the church are against the Spanards on patriotic motives, especially the agricultural laborers. The managers of ill the great estates here are Spaniards, und as they are chosen for their ability to get more work from the peans than unybody clas, they are as correspondingly hated. The Spanish local newspapers with few exceptions, take the side of Americans, and in some cases are very outspoken. They seem to recognize the struggle of American influence as against European. The British colony is solid on the side of America, and so are the Ger-mans. The French are more guarded in

used to express any opinion. Unofficial-r is was intimated that their sympathies ald be anti-Spanish. The fate of Cuba serious question for Mexicans, as it the fall into hands that would prejudice this country's position on the guif.
This is fully realized by the ministers,
and members of the army school at Chapultenee take a keen interest in the sit

He Will Take Up a Collection for the Reconcentraes.

New York, March 19.-Before Dwight L. Moody began his sermon at the evening meeting in the Grand Central Palace yes terday, he announced that he would take up a collection for the Cuban sufferers this afternoon. "While I was at dinner today," he said.

some one called my attention to the rinted report of Senator Proctor's speech in the Senate yesterday, I had time only to read through about half of it, but if got stirred up. When I get stirred up I like to act.

"Let us leave politicians and statesmen When I was in Carnegie Hall two months ago we raised between \$700 and \$800 for the Cuban sufferers. We ought to do much better than that tomorrow. Very few of you but what can give thirty-five ents for a bushel of corn; some of you can give \$35, and some indeed can give \$3,500. I don't want to take up the collection today because I'm afraid some of you have left your pocketbooks at home."

The crowd which was present filled not mly the auditorium of the Palace, but

Heurich's Bock Beer today.

only the aboltorium of the Phance, but the two galleries as well. That Mr. Moody held their attention closely was evidenced by the slience which reigned while he spoke. As usual, many were af-fected by his pathelic stories, and the eyes of men as well as women were noticed to be welled up with tears at times. A God-sent Blessing- Mr. B.

A God-sent Blessing—Mr. B. F. Wood, of Easton, Pa., was a great sufferer from Organic Heart Disease. He never expected to be well again, but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart was his good angel, and he lives today to tell it to others. Hear him: "I was for fifteen years a great sufferer from heart disease, had smothering spells, palpitation, pain in left side, and swelled ankles, Twenty physicians treated me, but I got no relief. I used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose relieved me inside of thirty minutes. Seven bottles cured me." Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets, and Edmonds & Williams, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue.—21. McCov Downs a Giant. Springfield, Ohio, March 19 .- Kid Me Coy, at the Springfield Athletic Club entertainment last night, knocked out Dick Bolby, of Deflance, Ohio, in one minute and ten seconds. Bolby is a glant, being six feet two inches tall, and his friends thought he would make a better showing sylvania Avenue.-21. than he did. Bolby fell lke a log.

Drink Heurich's Bock with your meals

********************************* The Clothing Sale of the Century.

Only a few days left.

We are hustling the goods out at a rapid rate. Cost is not taken into consideration. Everything must and shall be sold. We will not move a garment to our new store, 621 Pa. Ave.

Fine Spring Clothing made up for this season's wear at auction prices.

\$12 AND \$15 SUITS, at \$7.25.

\$10 AND \$12 SUITS. at \$5.75.

Not many left, so be quick. All the new styles and shades and light-

\$22.50 OVERCOATS. at \$12.50.

\$15.00 TOP COATS. at \$7.50.

A few very fine silk-lined Spring Overcoats. Some handsome Cheviot Light-weight Overcoats and a few Light Top Coats—the fast ble short cut of this Spring. You get an immense bargain in any of

All Winter Overcoats at 1/3 Actual Value.

Black Clay and Cheviot Pants-all sizes. They are really worth from \$3.50 to \$6.50. We will rush them out at

THE ERIE CANAL.

New York Chamber of Commerce | The War Department Makes a Re Gives a Hearing on the Pavey Bill. New York, March 13-There was a hear-

Trade and Improvement of the Chamber militia strength, based on returns receivof Commerce yesterday afternoon, on the ed at the adjuant general's office for 1997 Pavey bill providing authority for the This statement gives the total organized transfer of the Eric Canal from the State strength of the militia as 114,362, and the to the Federal Government.

nittee. He explained his bill and the said he doubted whether the present leg islature intended to act upon the resolu tion to provide for an appropriation of a additional \$7,000,000 for improvements t the Erle Canal, and added that he be lieved that appropriation would have t be made by the State in 1900, whether hi

amendment should be adopted or not. George S. Morison, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, favored the bill. He said New York could hope to regain her lost commerce only hy getting low freight rates. By converting the Erle Canal Into a barge canal, he said, the cost in transportation of grain between Chicago and New York would be

greatly reduced.

He added that a barge canal would cost about \$50,000,000, a 29-foot ship canal about \$50,000,000, and a 20-foot ship canal about \$500,000,000, the latter involving the deepening of several rivers and harbors.

Professor William H. Burr, of Columbia College, Gustav H. Schwab and others spoke in favor of the bill.

Abram S. Hewitt was the principal speaker in opposition to the measure. He said that while the present canal did not have much practical value. New York greatly reduced.

said that while the present canal did not have much practical value. New York could not expect other States to be inter-ested in improving it. "It rests with the State of New York to maintain her supremacy in the Union," he said. "If this State wants to maintain as said. "If this State wants to maintain

he said. "If this State wants to maintain her position let her take off her heavy wharfage charges."

He said in conclusion: "If the chamber of commerce gives its assent to this bill it will be untrue to its prestige and national character. I have had twelve years' experience in Congress and I say that the Congress of the United States will not and cannot give justice, so far as legislation is concerned, to the State of New York.

After hearing the arguments the committee resolved to prepare a report to submit to the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting to be held next Thursday.

DIPPED HER COLORS.

How the Montgomery Saluted the Spanish Warships.

Havana, via Key West, March 19.-Unil Commander Converse's explanation ppears it must be considered disagreen ly true that the American ship Montcomery has violated naval usage in genral and the United States Navy bine book in particular. It seems she dipped ter national colors to the Vizcaya and squendo, and that they merely answered his upprecedented milute.

The American naval regulations say No ship of the Navy shall lower her ails or dip her ensign unless in return for such compliment." In fact, on no oc-casion is a man-of-war supposed to lower the colors, except as a signal of surren-der in battle. The Montgomery's action unaccountable.

American officers here say that the dept Captain Converse could not possi bly have known about it, even though hould not fall to see the Vizcaya's an equendo's flag salutes in passing. It is save thought the Spanlards saluted first of having seen some stupid quartermas er raising and lowering the American olors on the Fern. The most importan-American officers here were scated. They aw the Montgomery's ensign dipping

"My God, what's that ship doing?" Goth Admiral Manterela and Captain Eu-ate, of the Vizaya saw the American ensign dipped three times to the Vizcaya She had hardly finished answering wher the Montgomery dipped again three times to the Oquendo. The cruiser was passing o fast that her dipping was practically ontinuous. The Spanish Admiral appeared very much pleased and said: "We consider it a very great compli-

Yesterday a most thoughtful action was discovered. On Tuesday a beautifu wreath of flowers was placed upon the graves of Maine dead in Colon Cemetery by the officers of the Austrian training ship Donau. The mounds of earth bear their flowers and six-foot streamers of red and white ribbons bearing the words "Our unfortunate comrades of the Maine." The Donau was at New Orleans when the Maine disaster occurred. Her captain immediately half-masted his colors, and now most gracefully finishes th act of honor by this floral touch of sym

A committee composed of Captain Lud-wig Ritter von Hohnel, Lieutenant-Commander Baron Wetzler von Plankerstern Licutement Ritter von Thierry, the chie engineer, the paymaster, two junior lieu tenants, four midshipmen and four sail ors in fatigue uniform, left the ship drove to the cemetery and placed the wreath on the graves of their comrade This act of courtesy on the part of the officers and men of the Austrian warship will live forever in the minds of our seamen as a gracious act.

OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

port on It to Congress

Acting Secretary of War Mcikeljohn ing before the Committee on Internal has made a statement to Congress on the number of men available for State Senator Pavey addressed the com- duty, but unorganized, 10,301,339. The

n	number in each State	and Territory is
6-	follows:	
1+		Unorganized, to Available for
n		ganized Military Dur
		2.488 165.0
0	Alabama	
		3,399 214,0
	California	1,051 85,0
0	Colorado	2,739 Pis,s
ist.	Connecticut	456 253
	Florida	458 28.7 1,134 70.0
		4,450 204.0
0	Georgia	568 200
	Idako	6,360
	Itineis	
đ	Indiana	2,875 500,0
20	Jones	2,470 204,8
H.	Earnest Incommunication	1,103 200.0
rò.	Kentucky	1,173 561,1
ñ	Louisians	2,805 135,0
ë	Maine	1,345 166.6 1,725 150,6
2	Maryland	1,725 150,6
	Massactinetts.	5,154 450,9 2,808 200,0
Œ.	Michigan	
t	Minnesota	1,894 175,0
t	Misstorippi	1,795 285,4
	Missioner	2,319 893,6
-	Montana	(00 38,0
	Nebruska	1,158 101,0
14	Nevada	368 6.2
-	New Hampshire	1,305 34,0
	New Jersey	4,297 285,2
1	New York	
	North Car lina	1.517 245,0
et.	North Dakota	467 19.9
t	Ohio	(C004: 050C)
K.	Orogon	1,408 59,5
ů.	Pennsylvania	5.701 575,3
	Rhada Island	1,315 85,0
k	South Carolina	3,127 177,0
2	South Dakota	606 55,0
	Tennessee	1,696 180,0
n	Texas	3,0.3 330.0
y	I tah	580 35,0
	Vermont	741: 44.1
	Virginia	2,739 \$64.2
i i	Washington	707 87.8
1811	West Virginia	965: 125.0

Shakespeare in the Bowery.

(From Harper's Weekly.)
The Italian Theater, which is just south of Grand Street, is as rude and bare as ever an Elizabethan playhouse on the Bankside—and not noticeably more clean. The scenery and other stage appurtenances, though of the modern kind, were of little more aid to the imagination than the signs of 'Ven-ice: a Council Chamber,' or 'Cyprus, Before the Castle,' which, in Shakes-peare's day no doubt served in lieu of canvas walls. When the exits were raised from the stage the actors invari-ably stumbled over them, and in on act Desdemona and Emilia could be plainly seen through an aperture in th castic wall, where they were quietly awaiting their cues. It is a far cry cer-tainly from the Bankside or the Bow-

tainly from the Bankside or the Bow-ery to the appurtenances of Sir Henry Irving, or even of Mr. Augustin Daly. The version of "Othelio" used was in prose; and, as far as I could make out, it was stripped of most of the character-istically Shakespearean passages. It was perhaps more like the Italian novel by Cinthio, from which Shakespeare's plot came, than like the play, as we know it lost as the German "Hamler" know it, just as the German 'Hamlet of the early eighteenth century was, i a way, a reversion to Belleforest. Th actors spoke mainly in vulgar Italian The most Elizabethan trait of all was the prompter's hood in the middle of the stage, just beyond the orchestra. from which the prompter's voice. In eager and raucous whispers never ceas-ed to gallop half a head in advance of the actors. I never realized before how right Benvollo was in crying down the without-book prologue, faintly spoke after the prompter." Ingo was the em-bodiment of shrewdness, but his most subtle stratagem was required to catch the cues for his gestures hot from what the promptor was saying, so as to have the gestures ready by the time he got to the words. Among all the charac-ters only Othello showed any measurable freedom from the prompter. I should mention, though, that in the last act Emilia, in her passion at the Moor, took the bit between her teeth, and pulling free from the lines, went at him with Billingsgate of her own invention. At last she called him a blockhead and scalawag; but this, after all, may only be the popular Neapolitan equiva-lent of Shakespeare's "O gull! O doit! * * * * O villany, villany!"

The attitude of the audience toward all of this was notable. Our little party from uptown were surprised to find them as much amused by most of the incongruities as we. Yet their laughter was quiet and charitable, and in no wise interfered with their enjoyment of what was enjoyable. They were for the most part bootblacks, peanut venders, and organ grinders, or at most ex-members of Col. Waring's brigade; yet it seemed that in the simplicity of their souls they feit the force of the play with more heartiness than one could have expected of an audience on Broad-way. When Iago was doing his worst way. When Iago was doing his worst with the Moor, one man—they were mostly all men—turned to his neighbor with a troubled look: "If that nigger knew what man-a that is, he would-a not trust heem" By-and-by the neighbor exclaimed, with as just a mingling of herror and delight as Booth ever evoked: "Ain't he son-a gun-a?" Ain't he son-a gun-a?" Ain't he son-a gun-a?" In the trastic climaxes a part of the gallery would shout with delight, only to be hissed silent by the rest until the end of the scene, on

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onounced by the press and public most realistic figure ever produc LADIES' DAYS-Tue-day and Thursday af-

which all yelled at the top of their lungs. At the death of Desdamona— Desdemona she was very properly call-ed—a heavy silence fell upon the house: and when the stage closed upon the last act, and all was over, it was plain that there were sud hearts in all the audience, and minds turned upon the oberest realities of life.

But the managers had provided that there should not be too much sorrow. The drop was scarcely down when the ometime Duke of Venice bounded out in a song-and-dance costume and bel-owed out a Neapolitan ditty. Then to estore the balance again Cassio came ut in black street clothes, somewhat dbare and shiny, if the truth be ld, and sang us a sentimental song Alas, for our uptown manners! The simple and kindly Italians did not rurn from the delights of the stage until the last mournful cadence was ended.

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while we were putting on our couts